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U S MAVAL PROVING GROUND
DAHLGREN. VIRGINIA

REPORT NO 946

WARHEADS FOR AIR TARGET GUIDED MISSILES:

TESTING OF

39th Partial Report

ROD-EXPELLING WARHEADS,
TEST OF NOL MODELS 119 AND 121

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FINAL Report

Assignment <u>MPG-Re3f-677-1-52</u>

Copy No. 32

Classification <u>CONFIDENTIAL</u> <u>SECURITY INFORMATION</u> JUN 16 1957

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#### PART A

#### SYNOPSIS

- 1. This test was conducted to determine the fragmentation characteristics of rod-expelling warheads Nos. 119a, 119c, and 121.
- 2. a. Rod-expelling warheads Nos. 119a, 119c, and 121 produced rod-like fragments varying in length from 2" to 9" with warhead No. 121 having the longest fragments.
- b. Fragments were distributed fairly evenly about the circumference except on warhead No. 119c which expelled the entire flat side (11 rods) into 15° of longitude zone.
- c. The median fragment velocities ranged from 4100 ft/sec to 4850 ft/sec. The flat portion of warhead No. 119c produced the highest fragment velocities. The off centering of the booster in warheads Nos. 119a and 121 caused an 8% variation in fragment velocity with the highest velocity fragments being expelled from the warhead side furthest away from the booster.

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# PART B

#### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. AUTHORITY:

This test was authorised by reference (a) and conducted under Task Assignment NPG-Re3f-607-1-52, reference (b).

#### 2. REFERENCES:

- a. NOL Conf ltr NP/NOL/X11(253) Ser 01501 of 27 Aug 1951 b. BUORD Conf ltr NP9-Re3f-MJHL:edb Ser 25777 of 18 Sep 1951

#### 3. BACKGROUND:

- a. Reference (b) authorized the Proving Ground to work directly with the Naval Ordnance Laboratory in the development and testing of warheads for air-target guided missiles.
- b. In the development of the warhead for the Meteor guided missile, the Naval Ordnance Laboratory sent three warheads, Nos. 119a, 119c, and 121, to the Proving Ground for fragmentation tests to determine the extent to which passageways through the warhead may produce asymmetry in the rod pattern. Passageways are frequently required to allow electrical leads to pass through or around the warhead.

#### 4. OBJECT OF TEST:

This test was conducted to determine the fragmentation characteristics of rod-expelling warheads Nos. 119a, 119c, and 121.

#### 5. PERIOD OF TEST:

8.	Date Project Letter	27 August 1951
b.	Date Necessary Material Received	13 August 1951
	Date Commenced Test	3 December 1951 3 December 1951
d.	Test Completed	3 December 1951

#### 6. REPRESENTATIVE PRESENT:

This test was witnessed by Mr. G. T. Boswell representing the Naval Ordnance Laboratory.

#### PART C

#### details of test

#### 7. DESCRIPTION OF ITEM UNDER TEST:

a. Warheads Nos. 119a and 121: 8" diameter, 12"25 long, cylindrical, SAB 1010-1015 steel, "500 wall thickness as rolled, with longitudinal grooves \$375 deep, \$062 wide, spaced \$531 on centers entirely around the body, designed to produce 45 rods  $1/2^n \times 1/2^n \times 12^n$ , central conduit tube 2" inside diameter through the warhead. The longitudinal axis of the tube for warhead 119a coincided with that of the warhead, while the axis of the conduit through warhead 121 was displaced 0"250 from the warhead axis. The tubes were welded to one of the 1/8" thick end plates. The other end plate was screwed on after loading. Photographs are shown in Figures 1, 2, and 3.

#### b. Warhead 119cs

This warhead was identical to the two described above excepts

- 11593 inside diameter central conduit tube.
   One side of the warhead was flattened to allow leads to go around the warhead. The chord length of this flat portion was 6125.
- (3) Designed to produce 42 rods.(4) Axis of the conduit coincided with the axis of the curved portion of the warhead.

Photographs are shown in Figures 1 and 4. CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION

The weights of the warheads were as follows:

Rd.	Warhead No.	Empty Wt. (1bs)	Comp C-3 Filler Wt.(lbs)	* Booster Wt.(1bs)	Total Wt.(lbs)
1	119c	40.62	20.13	.18 .18	60.93
2	119a 121	42.82 39.90	22.33 24.02	.18 .18	65.33 64.10

<sup>\*</sup> Tetryl, 1" diameter and 4" long

#### 8. DESCRIPTION OF TEST EQUIPMENT:

a. Arenas 30.6 foot radius velocity arena consisting of 15 foot high 1" thick steel panels from 350° to 55° and 125° to 190° longitude with a 4' high x 8' wide x 4' thick cane fiberboard pack having its center at 90° longitude (reference zone). A sketch of this arena is shown in Figure 5. The fragment impacts on the panels are used to determine angular distribution and fragment length. The cane fiberboard packs were set to trap sample fragments. Another pack of cane fiberboard was placed in zone 125° to 140° to trap additional fragments on Round No. 1, Warhead No. 119c.

b. Camera: One 35mm Fastax camera vas placed at 250 feet from the arena to record fragment velocities by the usual high speed photographic technique.

#### 9. PROCEDURE:

Each warhead was placed vertically in the center of the arena with its center 6 feet above ground level, and initiated from the top by a special engineers blasting cap. The top face of the booster was 3" from the top end plate of each warhead. The position of the booster axis with that of the conduit varied for each round. The exact positions were as follows:

a. Round No. 1, Warhead No. 119c.

The flat side of the warhend was placed parallel to the 90° longitudinal plane with the booster exis coinciding with the conduit axis. Flat side fragments were recorded from 165° to 190° and curved side fragments recorded from 2° to 127°.

b. Round No. 2, Warhead No. 119a.

The booster was placed on the side on the central conduit toward the 180° line on the panels which made the center of the booster 1/2" off center relative to the warhead and conduit axes.

c. Round No. 3, Warhead No. 121,

The conduit was displaced from its center 1/4" toward the 180° line on the panels. The booster was placed on the side of the conduit toward the 0° line on the panels which made the center of the booster 1/4" off center relative to the warhead axis and 1/2" off center relative to the conduit axis.

#### 10. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

2. Fragment Lengths and Distribution.

Detailed fragment lengths and distribution are listed in Tables I, II, and III. The design red of all three warheads fractured into 2 to 3 rod-like fragments ranging in length from 2" to 9" with the longest fragments recorded being from Warhead 121. Warhead 1192, 121 and the curved portion of 119c distributed their rod-like fragments fairly evenly about the circumference of the warheads. All of the rod-like fragments from the flat portion (11 rods) of warhead 119c were expelled in longitude zone 165° to 190°. There was a zone, 135° to 165°, which had no fragments. No clumping, adjoining rods not breaking at the groove, was recorded. Sample rod-like fragments recovered from the cane fiberboard packs are shown in Figure 6.

#### b. Fragment Velocitiess

Detailed fragment volocities are listed in Tables IV, V, and VI and the median volocities in feet per second are summarized as follows:

Rd.	Warhead No.	Zone 350-55•	Zone 125-190*	Zone 165-190•
1	119c	4300		*4850
2	119a	4450	4100	,.
3	121	4300	4660	

<sup>\*</sup> Flat side of warhead.

The results of Rounds Nos. 1 and 2 indicate that the fragments from the side of the warhead which was furthest away from the booster had approximately 8% higher velocities than the side closest to the booster.

#### PART D

#### **CONCLUSIONS**

- ll. a. Rod-expelling warheads Nos. 119a, 119c, and 121 produced rod-like fragments varying in length from 2" to 9" with warhead No. 121 having the longest fragments.
- b. Fragments were distributed fairly evenly about the circumference except on warhead No. 119c which expelled the entire flat side (11 rods) into 15° of longitude zone.
- c. The median fragment velocities ranged from 4100 ft/sec to 4850 ft/sec. The flat portion of warhead No. 119c produced the highest fragment velocities. The off centering of the booster in warheads Nos. 119a and 121 caused an 8% variation in fragment velocity with the highest velocity fragments being expelled from the warhead side furthest away from the booster.

The tests upon which this report is based were conducted by:
V. PEILIPCEUK, Fragmentation Battery Officer,
Fragmentation Division,
Terminal Ballistics Department

This report was propaged by:
V. PHILIPCHUK, Fragmentation Battery Officer,
Fragmentation Division,
Terminal Ballistics Department

This report was reviewed by:

R. H. LYDDANE, Director of Research,

Terminal Ballistics Department

W. B. ROBERTSON, Lieutenant Commander. U&N,

Terminal Ballistics Batteries Officer,

Terminal Ballistics Department

R. T. RUBLE, Lieutenant Commander, U&N,

Terminal Ballistics Officer,

Terminal Ballistics Department

C. C. ERAMBLE, Director of Research, Ordnance Group

APPROVED: IRVING T. DUKE
Rear Admiral, USN
Commander, Naval Proving Ground

C. T. MAURÓ
Captain, USN
Ordnance Officer
By direction

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Thirty-ninth Partial Report

on

Warheads for Air Target Guided Missiles;
Testing of

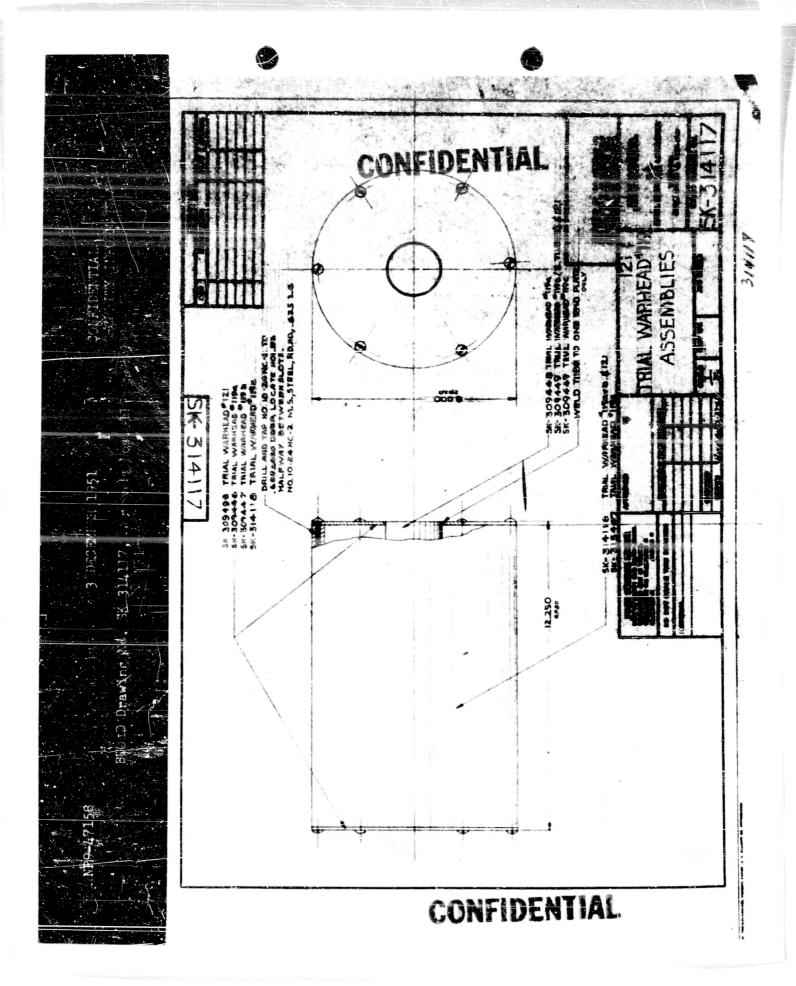
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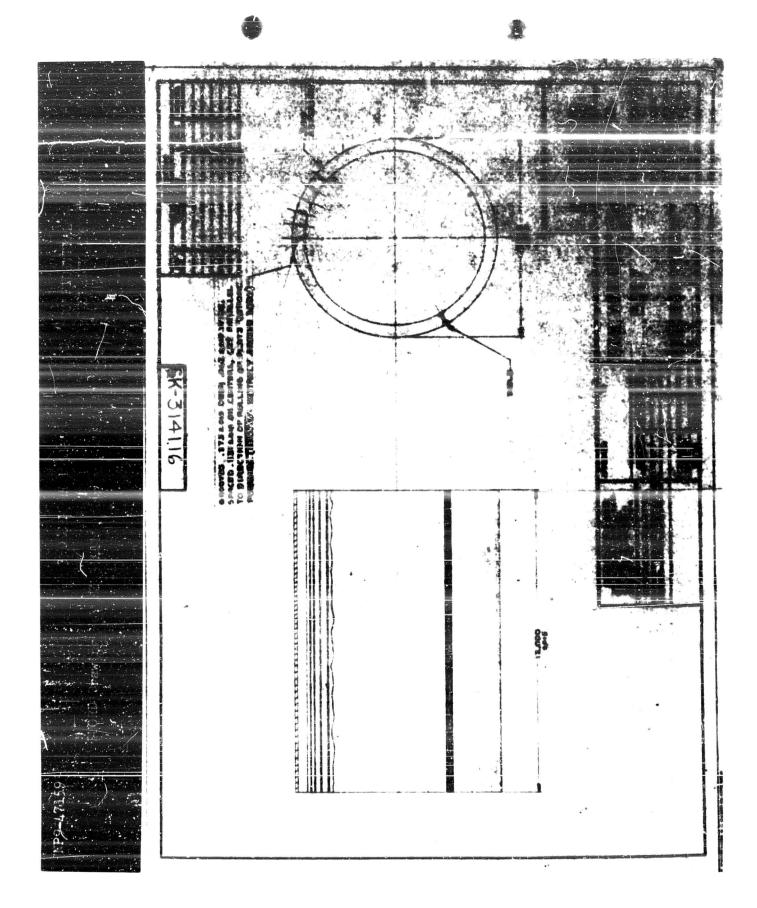
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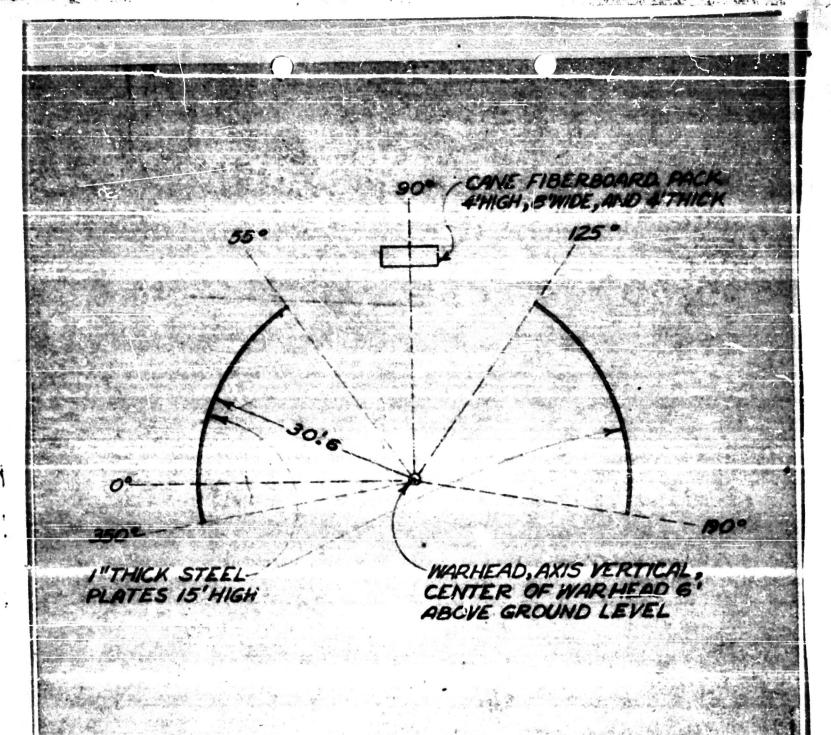
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24-312-45 SK-?15447 WARHEAD NOTIFIED CENTER SECTION 82.5 000 • 

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TOP VIEW OF 306 FOOT RADIUS

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APPENDIX F

TABLE I

# PRAGMENT LENGTHS AND ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

# Rd. 1. Warhead No. 119c

Longitude (Degree)	Fragment Length (Inches)	Longitude (Degree)	Fragment Length (Inches)
2	4	127	5 1/2
2 3 11 12 19 19 19 28 28 28 28 37 45 45 45 53 87 93	4 4 3 3 3 6 5 1 6 5 1 6 7 4 1/2 4 5 6 1/2 6	127 165 165 167 169 172 173 176 177 179 179 179 179 178 180 180 180 181 181 183 183 183 185 187 187	
		185 187	3 7 1/2
		187 190 190	5 1/2 3

#### TABLE II

# FRACHENT LENGTHS AND ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

# Rd. 2. Warhead No. 119a

Longitude	Fragment	Longitudo	Fragment
(Degree)	Length (Inches)	(Dogree)	Length (Inches)
1 11 11 11 19 19 19 26 27 36 43 43 43 50 52 54 85 90	3 2 1 4 1/2 4 1/2 1 1/2 3 1/2 5 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 4 2 3 3 4 4 4 1/2	129 130 137 146 146 156 165 165 172 179 179 179 189 189	5 6 4 7 4 4 5 4 6 3 6 3 1/2 4 1/2 3 7

# TABLE III

# PRAGMENT LENGTHS AND ANGULAR DISTRIBUTION

# Rd. 3. Warhead No. 121

Longitude (Degree)	Fragment Length (Inches)	Longitude (Degree)	Fragment Length (Inches)
359 0 8 8 15 15 15 24 24 32 32 42 42 50 52 85	53445739384	130 130 137 137 145 145 145 154 154 162 162 172 180 180	92535335453636
92	4	188 188	<b>3</b>

# TABLE IV

# FRAGHENT VELOCITY DATA

3500-550

35mm 1				
Rd. 1 Total	- NOL	119	9ç	
Total	Keight	; -	60.93	lbs.

Frame in Which

3180 frames per sec. Comp. C-3 Filler Weight - 20.13 lbs.

Hit Occurred	No. Fragments	Velocity (f/s)
22	6	4420
23 24 25 26	7	4230
24	3	4050
25	1	3890
26	1	3740
Median		4300
Average		4220
Frame in Which Hit Occurred	165°-190° No. Framents	Velocity (f/s)
18	2	5400
19 20	4	5120
20	3	4870
21 22	ş	4630 4420
24		
	7	
23	. 2	4230
	. 2	

Average

# TABLE V

# FRAGUENT VELOCITY DATA

35mm 1				
Rd. 2				
Total	Weight	<b>:</b> -	65.33	lbs.

3150 frames per sec. Comp. C-3 Filler Weight - 22.33 lbs.

Frame in Which Hit Occured	350°-55°	Yelocity (f/s)
21 22 23 24	6 6 5 2	4590 4380 4190 4020
Median		4450
Average		4360
Frame in Which Hit Occurred	125°-190° No. Fragments	Yelouity (f/s)
23 24 25	4 8 2	4190 4020 3860

Median

Average

4100

4050

#### TABLE VI

#### FRAGISENT VELOCITY DATA

35mm 1 Rd. 3	Pastax - NOL	Car 12	nera L	
Total	- NOL Weight	•	64.10	lbs.
_		_		

3135 frames per sec. Comp. C-3 Filler Weight - 24.02 lbs.

		t dance modern divide and	
Frame in Which Hit Occurred	350°-55°	Velocity (f/s)	
21 22 23 24	2 8 4 3	4520 4320 4130 3960	
Kedian		4300	
Average		4240	
Prame in Which Hit Occurred	125°-190°	Velocity (f/a)	
20 21 22	5 7 2	4750 4520 4320	

Median

Averago

4660

4570

30 1416 N.P.4 46828 NOL MODEL HAA NOL MODEL IMC NOL MODEL 121 2000 ton 444 20ME 83-15 Zone 85 - 18\* ZONE 125-140° SCALE 1

we will be the second of the second

Rod-like fragments from Wart at M.s. 149a, 110c, and 121 recovered in case fiberboard packs.

Figure 6

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Rod-Expelling Warheads, Test of NOL Models 119 and 121

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